



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

fote treaty and his opinion that the difference between Great Britain and the United States in this matter should be submitted to arbitration as soon as the exact issue was clearly defined. The memorial urged "that the best way to end the controversy, and at the same time strengthen the bonds of amity and good will now existing between Great Britain and the United States, is to remove the objectionable clause from the act by amendment."

The Japan Peace Society and the American Peace Society of Japan have begun the publication of a monthly peace paper entitled *Heiwa Jipo*—in English, *The Japan Peace Movement*—in Japanese and English. The first issue has eight pages in English; the rest in Japanese. The office of publication is 19 Hachican Cho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. The price of the paper is 56 sen; to foreign countries, 74 sen (37 cents). These peace societies in Japan have already done unusually valuable work, and with the new organ they ought to be able to exert a much wider and stronger influence.

The National Peace Council of New Zealand, at Christchurch, held a public meeting of protest against conscription on Friday evening, January 31. The secretary of the council writes us that prosecutions under the Defence Amendment Act of 1912, which had been suspended temporarily, have commenced anew and with greater rigor and more drastic penalties. The civil rights of a number of lads who have refused to do the service have been taken away for periods of from three to five years. It is expected that the severity of the penalties will soon create such discontent as will result in a more serious revolt against the conscription law. The council is doing all in its power to have the defence act repealed.

The Connecticut Peace Society (177 Asylum St., Hartford) has recently published, in a pamphlet of 32 pages, the salient facts connected with the society's history and work and "The Place of Connecticut in the Peace Movement of the World." It contains sketches of William Watson, Connecticut's early apostle of peace, and of Elihu Burritt, a son of Connecticut, who was the foremost peace man of his time. It contains also a valuable catechism on peace and arbitration prepared by Arthur Deerin Call, former president of the Connecticut Peace Society, and a statement of the history and accomplishments of the American Peace Society.

On Lincoln's birthday, Hon. Don L. Love, president of the Nebraska Peace Society, and Arthur L. Weatherly, its secretary, addressed a meeting in Crete, Nebraska, in the interest of peace. The meeting was arranged by Prof. J. S. Brown, of Doane College. It was attended by college students, members of the high school, and the general public. The Nebraska Peace Society is endeavoring to hold such meetings whenever possible in the smaller towns throughout the State.

While preparations for the Fourth American Peace Congress, to be held in St. Louis, have only just begun, the plans for the Fifth American Peace Congress, to be held in 1915, are already on the way. November 29, 1912, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing the peace forces in behalf of the great Peace Congress

to be held in San Francisco in 1915. Since that time a number of other meetings have been held. A constitution and by-laws for a "Federated Peace Committee for 1915" have been adopted. It is proposed through this committee to form a federated body, composed of representatives from all those organizations which are interested in inviting and arranging for the reception of the peace propagandists at the great Panama celebration, to be held in San Francisco two years hence. Officers already elected are: President, Dr. David Starr Jordan; First Vice-President, Judge W. W. Morrow; Secretary, Robert C. Root; Treasurer, Capt. Robert Dollar, founder of the Dollar Steamship Company. The committees in process of organization are: A Board of Directors, an Executive Committee, a Finance Committee, a Membership Committee, and a Publicity Committee.

The South Dakota Peace Society was formed at the city of Sioux Falls in January, 1912, and was the result of an address delivered by Mr. J. W. Parmley on the subject "Better Roads or Battleships?" The first State meeting of this Society, of which Mr. Parmley is now President, was held in conjunction with the Development Congress at Pierre, Sunday afternoon, February 2. The meeting was largely attended by State officers, members of the Supreme Court, legislators, and professional and business men from all over the State. Besides the annual address by Mr. Parmley, President H. K. Warren, of Yankton College, Professor Hansen, of the State Agricultural College, also spoke. The Society has distributed 10,000 copies of ex-Governor Herreid's address, "Monumental Military Extravagance." President Parmley has organized a number of important meetings throughout the State and a number of others are already planned.

The Board of Editors of *The Friend* in Honolulu has been constituted into a peace society, whose work is to cover the whole territory. As soon as it can be brought about, this society expects to make itself a constituent branch of the American Peace Society and appoint an executive secretary who can devote his whole time to the work.

Brief Peace Notes.

... The arbitration treaty between our country and France, which was concluded by Secretary Root in 1908, and which will expire on March 12, 1913, has been extended for another period of five years. A convention to this effect was signed at the middle of last month by Secretary Knox for the United States and Ambassador Jusserand for France. Twenty-three other treaties which were concluded by Mr. Root at the same time will expire this spring, and it is expected that they will all be renewed or new and fuller treaties made in their stead.

... The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill reported to the House of Representatives on February 3 carried an appropriation of \$50,000 for the arbitration of the outstanding pecuniary claims between the United States and Great Britain, including the expenses of the arbitrators, umpire, counsel, etc. The mixed commis-

sion to adjust these claims was appointed last year, and is expected to convene here the coming spring.

. . . Prof. Bromley Smith, of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., addressed the York County High School Teachers' Association on the 18th of January, upon "The Attitude of High School Teachers Toward the Peace Movement." At the close of the address a resolution was passed calling upon the Congressman of the district to use his influence toward a limitation of armaments and a reduction of expenditures for naval and military purposes. A similar address was also delivered by Professor Smith before the teachers of Hazleton. At Mahanoy City, Professor Smith was speaker of the evening at a banquet given by members of the men's and women's organizations of the Baptist Church. He dwelt at some length upon "Social Service Through the Church," making especial mention of the duty of the church toward the establishment of peace between nations.

. . . The Chamber of Commerce of New York City, at its meeting on February 6, unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the President and the Senate to renew the arbitration treaty made between this country and Great Britain in 1908, which expires on the 5th of June next.

. . . Mrs. Helen Weil, of Cambridge, Mass., read Charles Rann Kennedy's "The Terrible Meek" before Miss Bristol's School, Washington, D. C., and the Washington (D. C.) Peace Society on the evening of February 3. It was an admirable rendering of the little drama, and gave one a new and deeper conception of the immense conquering power of the suffering, non-resisting, and crucified Prince of Peace.

THE MARYLAND PEACE SOCIETY.

Its Progress in State Work.

Report of the Secretary,

Made at the fourth annual meeting, held in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, January 28, 1913.

It is difficult to present in a few words a comprehensive statement of the activities of this society during twelve months. Much of the work attempted, and in part accomplished, was necessarily of a nature that can scarcely be presented without tiring those who hear it. Your secretary will therefore confine his statements to a mere outline.

Early in the business year your directors put into action a plan State-wide in its character—first, to secure the observance of a Peace Sunday; second, to organize subcommittees, the chairmen to be representative men in their communities and who would endeavor to carry forward the work of the organization in these localities; third, to promote a knowledge of the progress of peace by arbitration in schools and colleges.

In connection with the last-mentioned item, the society offered two prizes, one of \$75 and one of \$50, for an oratorical contest among the students of all colleges within the State and the District of Columbia. Five colleges sent representatives, who delivered their orations at McCoy Hall last April before an audience

composed largely of young people. The winners of the contest were:

First prize: John F. Crosby, Georgetown University. Subject: "The Mission of America."

Second prize: T. Brooke Price, Johns Hopkins University. Subject: "Popular Fallacies About War."

The contest of this year will be held April 4 in this hall.

At the time of the consideration of the proposed arbitration treaties between the United States and France and the United States and Great Britain, before the Senate of the United States, the society was active in endeavoring to influence our own State representatives in that body, and one of them voted for ratification. When these treaties failed of adoption as originally formulated, a resolution adopted by the society was sent to President Taft asking that even in their amended form the treaties be put in operation, in order to secure the good still left in them and as a stepping-stone to better results in the future.

The society has sustained a heavy loss through the necessary resignation of President Theodore Marburg. When Mr. Marburg was called to serve as American Minister to Belgium, it seemed to him imperative that the work of the society should be put into the hands of a man who should be resident in Baltimore and could give his active attention to its many interests. The directors, in considering Mr. Marburg's resignation, felt loath to accept it because the society in its three years of existence has really owed its chief progress to the personal work and enthusiasm of this constructive citizen. It therefore seemed wise to so amend the constitution of the society as to create the position of honorary president, thereby retaining Mr. Marburg's affiliation.

Through the unanimous action of your board at the same meeting, Mr. Eugene Levering was asked to assume the duties of president until the time of the annual meeting. Mr. Levering has already given much thought to the society's activities, and we trust will accept the position for the coming year.

The society has published during the past year, as formerly, four quarterlies, as follows: February, 1912, "A Forward Step in Civilization," by Jacob Gould Schurmann, president of Cornell University; May, 1912, "Internationalism as a Science," by Henri La Fontaine, and "Armament and the Poor," by Dr. J. W. Magruder; August, 1912, "Interparliamentary Union," by Christian L. Lange; November, 1912, "The Phases of Progress Toward Peace," by Dr. S. C. Mitchell. Each of these quarterlies was issued at the time indicated to 10,000 addresses in the State and beyond its borders. Our publications reach practically all public and college libraries in this country and those of many societies directly or indirectly interested in the cause. In this connection it should be said that the directors at a recent meeting thought it wise to discontinue the quarterly this year and to send to the members monthly, as formerly, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, and to 10,000 addresses a special Maryland issue of that magazine once annually.

On December 5, 1912, Baroness Bertha von Suttner came to Baltimore as the guest of the society, and addressed a well attended meeting in this hall on the subject of "World Peace." We believe the results in an educational way justified the effort made by the society.